

ney and Gall Stones—Zovia has brought about most marvelous results for the treatment of Goiter and Tumors, and all abnormal growths inside and outside the body. It will dissolve those abnormal growths. In addition to following the General Directions for the above,—for external Goiters and Tumors, it would be advisable to use a warm Zovia compress (full strength) as a local application. Change nightly. Indigestion, Heart Burn, and Acid Stomach—After partaking of food, and distressing symptoms of indigestion occur, take half teaspoonful of Zovia in a large glass of hot water, and repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until the symptoms have disappeared. Try to correct your diet and as conditions improve, take smaller doses (Make Zovia a part of your diet as it is a food). Special Directions for Ulcerated Stomach—For this condition Zovia should be taken in small doses to begin with, so as not to irritate the ulcers. Five to ten drops into a large glass of warm water four or five times a day will be about right. Keep this up until healing process is well under way and then increase doses little by little until it can be taken as per general directions. Toxic Poisoning—What is Toxic Poison? In a word Toxic Poison is the cause of all body ailments. It is the waste matter being reabsorbed back into the blood from improper elimination, and Zovia has no peer to correct that poisoned condition, if taken per general directions. * * * High Blood Pressure and Paralysis—High Blood Pressure and Paralysis often go together, and Zovia has proven beyond question, its worth to those afflicted with such, unfortunately, common diseases. * * * External Uses—As an external application Zovia has no equal, and its effect is miraculous in the treatment of the following: Burns and Scalds—Bandage the injured part with gauze saturated in Zovia (full strength) and leave on until pain is gone, and if necessary, apply again. Cuts and Bruises. * * * Boils, Carbuncles, Etc. Apply * * * until relieved, and repeat when necessary, at the same time taking Zovia internally as per general directions. Pimples and Skin Eruptions—Apply Zovia (full strength) as face lotion as often as convenient, * * * Also take internally as per general directions. * * * Sore Throat—Use a solution of one part Zovia to five parts of water used as a gargle, and as healing takes place increase the strength. Toothache—Saturate a small wad of absorbent cotton with warm Zovia (full strength) and apply between the cheek and the affected tooth. You will be agreeably surprised with the result. Zovia is highly recommended for treatment of Pyorrhea. Poison Oak, Poison Ivy, Insect Bites, Bee Stings, Etc.—Apply Zovia (full strength). Allow to dry. Brush off the coating and apply again. Continue this until relieved. Cold in the Head, Catarrh—Spray or douche nasal passage with a solution of one part Zovia to eight parts lukewarm water. Increase or decrease strength as condition calls for. * * * For infants and children * * * It has been known to save babies of cholera infantum * * * and other baby ailments * * * always with wonderful results. Douche—This is very healing * * *. Piles of All Kinds—Take Zovia internally as per general directions. For external piles, bathe outside parts with Zovia and inject Zovia (full strength) with small rectal syringe. Continue the above treatment, and no matter how painful or of long duration, they will soon disappear. * * * If you are too fat you may expect to lose weight; if too thin, you may expect to take on weight. In conclusion we wish to impress upon the minds of those using Zovia that Zovia is not a medicine but a food and should be looked upon as such. We are often asked how long should one use Zovia. It may be answered in this manner, when hungry or thirsty, one eats or drinks, to satisfy his hunger or thirst, and he so repeats it as long as the body demands or requires it, and Zovia being one of the indispensable foods it should enter the body as often as needed, to keep that body in a healthy, normal condition. It is not a habit-forming beverage no more so than wholesome food."

On June 15, 1927, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15328. Misbranding of Elixir Eneglotaria and Jarabe de Guayaco Eneglotaria. U. S. v. 408 Bottles of Elixir Eneglotaria and 98 Bottles of Jarabe de Guayaco Eneglotaria. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Products released under bond. (F. & D. Nos. 21633, 21634. I. S. Nos. 14509-x, 14510-x. S. No. E-5974.)

On February 14, 1927, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and con-

demnation of 408 bottles of Elixir Eneglotaria, and 98 bottles of Jarabe de Guayaco Eneglotaria, at Santurce, P. R., alleging that the articles were being offered for sale and sold in the Territory of Porto Rico by the Eneglotaria Medicine Co., Santurce, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis by this department showed that the Elixir Eneglotaria consisted essentially of mercury and potassium iodides, sarsaparilla extract, alcohol, and water; and that the Jarabe de Guayaco Eneglotaria consisted essentially of mercury and potassium iodides, guaiacol, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the articles were misbranded in that the following statements regarding their curative and therapeutic effects were false and fraudulent, since the said articles contained no ingredients or combinations of ingredients capable of producing the results claimed: (Elixir Eneglotaria For the Blood, carton label, translated) "For the blood * * * Depurative of the blood used with success in cases of scrofula, eczema, rheumatism, chronic catarrh, and syphilis," (Jarabe de Guayaco Eneglotaria, carton label, translated) "Depurative and Tonic—Efficacious for affections of the blood, rheumatism, scrofula, chronic catarrh in the nose and throat, and general debility."

On June 24, 1927, the Eneglotaria Medicine Co., Inc., Santurce, P. R., having appeared as claimant for the property and having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned in part that they not be sold or otherwise disposed of without first having been properly relabeled.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15329. Misbranding of butter. U. S. v. 156 Cases of Butter. Decree entered ordering product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21902. I. S. No. 12743-x. S. No. W-2138.)

On or about April 16, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 156 cases of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Riverside, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Arrow Creamery Co., from Salt Lake City, Utah, on or about April 11, 1927, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Riverside Brand Riverside Calif. One Pound Net."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement "One Pound Net," borne on the label, was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, since the package contained less than the quantity stated. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was food in package form and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, since the quantity stated on the package was not correct.

On April 21, 1927, the Arrow Creamery Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, having appeared as claimant for the property, a decree was entered ordering that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,700, conditioned in part that it not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

15330. Misbranding and alleged adulteration of butter. U. S. v. 40 Boxes of Butter. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 21838. I. S. No. 10916-x. S. No. W-2124.)

On or about March 24, 1927, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 40 boxes of butter, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., consigned by the Wasatch Dairy Co., Provo, Utah, alleging that the article had been shipped from Provo, Utah, on or about March 10, 1927, and transported from the State of Utah into the State of California, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.